

**Super 'Skins
scalp Cowboys
in 31-17 rout**

— Sports, B-1

**Goodbye goo-goo:
Say hello to
the superbabies**

— Living, D-1

**Man disclaims
deformed baby by
surrogate mother**

— Page A-3

cloudy
weather details on A-2

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Using up fuel for progress

**Nation may
run low on
teachers of
math, science**

They aren't extinct in San Bernardino County yet, but high-school mathematics and physical-science teachers are definitely an endangered species.

Unless current trends change, local educators are predicting a crisis in finding enough math and science teachers for the classrooms by the end of this decade.

**sunday
special**

Stories by
Barbara Anderson



Staff photo by Neil Steadman

Chemistry teacher Marvin Bader reviews computations with student Blanca Yanez for an experiment in making hydrogen at Cajon High School.

Ex-teacher gets farther in private business

INGLEWOOD — Mark Taylor is a public school dropout. With a master's degree in education administration and eight years' teaching experience in the Fontana Unified School District, Taylor joined the ranks of ex-teachers in the private business sector three years ago.

Today, at 34, Taylor is a regional training coordinator for Flying Tigers, one of the largest air-cargo companies in the world. Going from a public classroom to a private classroom has been profitable for the former high-school Spanish and junior-high science teacher.

The giant cargo firm paid a starting salary that was "nearly the same amount as our highest-paid administrator made in the Fontana School District," Taylor said during an interview in one of the Flying Tigers classrooms at Los Angeles International Airport.

Taylor teaches supervisory employees managerial skills and others how to balance a cargo load in the belly of a 747 airliner — a subject he was sent to school to learn after being hired.

"I was hired for my expertise in teaching," he said. "I had virtually no experience in the airline industry."

In three years he has learned a lot. A visitor to the Flying Tigers 10-story office complex at the airport is given an intensive introduction to the air transport industry, including a ride in a \$6 million 747 cockpit simulator.

"I've been the Flying Tigers' best student," he said. Since leaving the public school system, Taylor has held classes all over the world. His next stop this month will be in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where Flying Tigers is opening a new terminal.

The travel is one of the benefits Taylor said his new job has

(Please see Farther, A-6)

NRC puts trace on nuclear plants touched by fraud

By JUDITH MILLER

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The government has begun investigating whether nuclear plants throughout the country are using substandard steel components that were sold to them fraudulently marked, according to government documents and officials.

Officials at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stressed Saturday that the material traced to nuclear plants so far did not suggest a threat to public health and safety. But they said the parts could cause trouble if they were used in primary cooling systems or emergency core-cooling systems.

Only a fraction of the fraudulently marked steel has been found, commission officials say. The agency plans to send out a notice Wednesday to all utilities, seeking their help in tracing the material, officials said.

The commission opened the investigation earlier this month after learning that hundreds and perhaps thousands of substandard and fraudulently marked small

steel components sold since 1960 might have been used in nuclear plants. The components included such items as small pipes, pipe fittings and tubes.

In one case, the commission has determined, pipe fittings sold as being able to withstand 3,000 pounds of pressure were expected to endure only 150 pounds.

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, D-N.Y., who is chairman of a House Energy subcommittee that oversees the nuclear commission, said the case raised serious questions about the agency's ability to insure the safety of nuclear plants and about federal agencies' cooperation in cases that may involve risks to public health and safety.

"This is but the latest of a series of discoveries that display inadequacies in the ability of the commission's quality-assurance program to detect defects in the construction of nuclear facilities," Ottinger, a frequent critic of the commission, wrote in a letter last

(Please see Nuclear, A-8)

Adventist chief lays out Davenport case

By ART WONG

Sun Staff Writer

LOMA LINDA — Neal C. Wilson, world leader of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, disclosed here Saturday that federal authorities have intensified their investigation of Southern California developer Donald J. Davenport.

And Wilson said they may find evidence of criminal wrongdoing. Speaking at a special meeting of the University Church here, Wilson reported a recent visit with special FBI agents investigating Davenport's bankrupt investment empire — what Wilson termed a "morass" and "mud puddle" that has undermined church credibility and left the church with unpaid loans of \$21 million.

"They (FBI agents) are looking for criminal action," said Wilson. "And there could well be — that's my impression."

Davenport filed for bankruptcy in 1981 leaving unpaid loans of \$68 million, much of it owed to

Adventist organizations and individual Adventists, including top church officials. Because some church officials invested personal and church funds, the Adventist

(Please see Adventists, A-6)

index

Classified.....	E7-F10
Conversation.....	D2
Crossword.....	F1
Editorial.....	E2
Inland Empire.....	C1-10
Legal.....	E7
Living.....	D1-8
Money.....	E6
Obituaries.....	E7
Perspective.....	E1-5
Show.....	D9-12
Sports.....	B1-8
Travel.....	D6
TV/Theater.....	D10,11

Sleuthing through the underworld of killer diseases

**Centers for Disease Control refine detection
to follow traces where once there were tracks**

By JOHN BARBOUR

Associated Press

ATLANTA — The killers are more elusive now, no longer the starkly evident destroyers of yesteryear. Some are so subtle they can kill in apparent absence. Some are so devious and fast that blood pressure simply vanishes and in 12 hours the patient is dead.

No longer the visible eruptions of smallpox, the withering muscle of polio, the cough of diphtheria, the rash of measles.

Present dangers are more insidious.

Now there is a probable virus that strips the immune system of its powers without signal symptoms and leaves its victims open to otherwise avoidable pneumonias and cancers. There is a virus that hides in human cells, yet can mar a woman's ability to conceive, or worse, kill her baby.

There is a whole range of feverish viruses, one of which is so lethal that nine of 10 of its victims bleed to death internally and quickly.

The men and women who pursue these shadowy diseases down the back alleys and wilderness trails, through social ghettos and urban subcultures, work out of a compound of cream-colored buildings in this southern city. It is the Centers for Disease Control.

This is their precinct house, as it were. But their precinct is the world.

Two worlds really. One is the United States, where the old-line killers are all but eradicated, leaving in their wake a second generation of infectious agents, an underground of disease that arises as much from social and personal behavior, from lifestyles and habits, as from the agents themselves.

For the investigators of disease, it means prying into the fabric of American life. As one said, "Talking about sex habits and drug use is more difficult than asking what you ate at the church picnic, or what kind of soap you use."

Then there is the second world, the underdeveloped countries where disease strikes in more primitive form, where measles still kill infants, where tropical fevers ravage thousands, where parasites as regular as the seasons incapacitate a village at planting and harvest, adding impoverishment to the pain they inflict.

"The most frightening pathogen is the Ebola virus, especially the one that hit Zaire," says Dr. Joe McCormack, one of CDC's young investigators. "It was 90-percent fatal. The one that hit the Sudan had only a 60-percent mortality. When it occurs, it's frightening because the disease is so dramatic. People get sick and die fast, and they bleed and it scares the daylight out of you."

It is the job of CDC people to keep a global perspective: To stymie foreign viruses that might ultimately endanger the United States;

to constantly evaluate the American health scene, measuring new threats; to find new answers; to contain the fires.

Take Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome as an example. It surfaced first in the homosexual community, wearing a multitude of disguises. The two primary ones were pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a parasitic infection, and Kaposi's sarcoma, that, before AIDS, was a seldom fatal cancer that once afflicted mainly elderly men.

Both diseases were known to be abroad in the population, but in small numbers. The protozoan pneumonia usually manifested itself in people whose immune systems were impaired — either by the stress of fighting cancer, or drugs used to pave the way for organ transplants.

"It did not occur in people walking the streets," says Dr. Harry Harkness of the AIDS Task Force. Suddenly in 1980 doctors began seeing this unusual pneumonia in otherwise healthy people.

It bewildered experts at CDC who had been watching the health problems of homosexuals for a dozen years. As the cases piled up, CDC tried to establish some criteria to define what was causing the sudden outbreaks.

The pattern of the victims began to say

(Please see Disease, A-7)



AP newsfeatures photo

The "hot lab" at CDC in Atlanta provides maximum protection for researchers against the deadly diseases they study. Here, a researcher removes fluid from cell cultures while wearing an isolation suit provided with oxygen through a coiled tube.